

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large—C. F. H. MERRILL.
First District—J. W. OSTRANDER.
Second District—D. G. VAN BUREN.
Third District—JOSEPH HARRIS.
Fourth District—JOHN KROPP.
Fifth District—W. AUSTIN.
Sixth District—B. T. ROGERS.
Seventh District—W. M. FOSTER.
Eighth District—CARL SCHURZ.
Ninth District—E. L. BROWN.

Ohio is all right. Schurz is going there. Even without him, October will echo September.

Blaine and Logan stock still keeps at the top. It is a kind of stock that bulls and bears can not control.

One can't turn around now-days without facing a democrat who thinks Cleveland's nomination was a mistake.

General Logan covers the entire country in his speeches and his influence. Hendricks can hardly cover the flat-lands of Indiana.

There are 60,000 votes in Tammany hall organization, and only 500 voted to support Cleveland. Five hundred will not wag 35,000—not in this campaign.

Mr. Murphy, an accidental Democratic congressman of Iowa, thinks that state will go for Cleveland. It will, but not exactly in the way Mr. Murphy seems to expect.

Mr. Blaine is coming west. That is a good thing for himself, the party, and the country. You will see big republican majorities all along the line of his triumphal march.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will probably be engaged to preach the funeral sermon for the democratic party next November. In sympathy with it while living, he ought not to desert it in the extreme hour of its peril.

It is said that Mr. Conkling is emphatically against Cleveland, and has no respect for him. If this position was supplemented by a few good speeches in favor of Blaine, there would be some value in Mr. Conkling's words.

The republican state committee should hire Mr. Schurz to return to Milwaukee. Fifty of the democrats and independents who sat on the stage when he spoke there on the 11th inst. have declared for Blaine and Logan. Come again, Mr. Schurz, and don't delay your coming.

The democrats are spending, or rather throwing away, a good deal of money in this campaign. They could put their money to a better use; for instance in building monuments, containing appropriate inscriptions, over the wrecks of their party that future generations may be warned thereby.

There is supreme courage and splendid manhood in James G. Blaine. In regard to the latest Mulligan letters he says he hopes that every republican and democratic paper in the United States will publish them, and that every voter will carefully read them, for he declares that in these letters, there is not a word, "which was not entirely consistent with the most scrupulous integrity and honor."

The Gazette learns from the Evening Wisconsin that Joseph Bracker, whom the Milwaukee democratic mob prevented from responding to Carl Schurz in that city a little over a week ago, addressed an enthusiastic audience of twenty-five hundred German republicans at Wausau Saturday night, speaking two and one-half hours. The meeting is described as "the largest German gathering ever held in Northern Wisconsin."

That democratic fossil, James R. Doolittle, who has had more political credence and has belonged to more political parties than there are days in the week, and who occupies a front place among the antiquities of Wisconsin, is thus noticed by the Philadelphia Press: "Judge Doolittle will take the stump for Cleveland, which will be an event of widespread popular interest. It will be his last appearance as a public speaker since the year 507 B. C., when he went before the city councils of Thebes to urge the immediate enactment of a hog ordinance."

From hearing democratic speeches and reading democratic newspapers, one would not know that Thomas A. Hendricks is running for vice president on the democratic ticket. But he is, and we wish to advertise the fact for the benefit of the democratic party. It is the same Hendricks, who, since the war, denoted the constitutional power of congress to abolish slavery; the same Hendricks, who voted against manhood suffrage for the colored race; the same Hendricks, who was not allowed to speak in his own state at a banquet given the gallant General Sherman; the same Hendricks, who advocated repudiation; the same Hendricks, who, when land commissioner, assessed his clerks without mercy for political purposes. Don't forget the tail of the democratic ticket.

Mr. Caswell will be heartily supported by the lake shore republicans who so earnestly pressed the candidacy of Mr. Cooper. Although sorely disappointed in seeing him defeated, there is no sulking as the following from the Racine Journal will show:

Republicans of Racine who labored so faithfully for the nomination of Mr. Cooper, will continue to regret the outcome of the contest. The time and untiring labors of the friends of Mr. Cooper, who seemed so promising for sending to the house of representatives a young and able man who would have time

to grow in public life. Of all the young men in the district, Mr. Cooper was pre-eminently the one endowed by nature with the qualities to make him successful in congress. For Mr. Caswell, the successful competitor for the prize, the Journal has to say that he has served in the house four terms, representing the old Madison district, constructed prior to the last apportionment. His services were apparently satisfactory to the people of that district who continued him in office while it remained unchanged. He is an eminently safe man, who will undoubtedly give his time and best efforts to the protection of the interests of his constituency. That he will be elected, goes without saying. The people of the lake shore will presently swallow their disappointment and give Mr. Caswell a hearty and unequivocal support.

The Gazette, as well as all the leading republicans of Rock, appreciate the remarks of the Journal in regard to Mr. Cooper, but the times seemed to make the nomination of Mr. Caswell the wisest thing the convention could do.

As Blaine stands in Canada, so Logan seems to stand in Boston. The independent of the "Hub" look upon General Logan very much as the Pharisees did upon the Gentiles in the days when the Man of Nazareth walked upon the earth. The "better element" in Boston confess that the general won unparalleled success in the war, that he was brave, patriotic, and fought and won more battles than any other general in the army taken from civil life; but they can't make up their minds to support him because he sometimes commits the unpardonable sin of using the relative pronoun "that" when he should use "which." They think a man who would so far forget himself as to stab the English language in that fashion in the nineteenth century, would bring the American republic to ruin, and therefore they can't give him their candid support. These idealists, independents, or the "better element," or whatever they are called, can forgive Cleveland of all his immoralities, and count his one-fourth interest in the Buffalo boy as nothing; they can forgive Hendricks for swearing against the Union, for calling the soldiers hirelings, and for being a copperhead; but they can never forgive General Logan, never in this world, or in the world to come, for using the relative pronoun "that," when correct grammar demands that "which" should be employed.

DEMOCRATIC SIBERIAN SENSE.

Once in a while a democrat will come to the surface who has sober sense enough to take a dispassionate view of the situation. There are democrats who claim that Mr. Blaine can not carry half a dozen states. There are others who have little faith in Cleveland's election, because the tide of popular opinion in the north is naturally against the democratic party. It has been so for twenty-four years, and it is to-day. There are democrats in Wisconsin who think Cleveland will sweep the state, but among the class, calculating class of democrats, who never allow prejudice to get the upper hand of their sober judgment, there is no such wild speculation. Mr. Alexander Mitchell of the latter class of democrats, and while in New York the other day, he allowed his opinion of the situation here to be telegraphed west, and here it is:

Alexander Mitchell, the Milwaukee emigrant, a democrat who served two terms in congress, who is here for a week's visit, says he has no doubt but what the republicans can carry Wisconsin, although, he says, by a small majority. The democrats have claimed that there was a great defection in the republican ranks in Wisconsin, but Mr. Mitchell, who is a cool-headed non-partisan, says bluntly he has not been able to see anything of it. There is some trouble among the Germans, but this feeling is not strong enough, Mr. Mitchell thinks, to help the democrats any good basis for a hope that they can carry the state.

The views of Mr. Mitchell will be taken on as those of an honest man, who can not be seduced into wild enthusiasm for the democratic candidate for president who has not a single qualification for the office for which he has been nominated.

STAND BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

One of the strongest appeals made in this campaign to the people of this country urging them to stand by the republican party, is that made by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She not only asks the voters of the United States to stand by brains, honesty and statesmanship, but she appeals to the women of the country to defend the moral issues in this campaign and throw their influence for Blaine and Logan.

This appeal was made to the members of the National woman suffrage association. Of course, woman can not vote at presidential elections, and may never have the power to vote, but Mrs. Livermore clearly understands the political influence which women exert by simply showing to the world on what side they stand. After confronting the issues that have been raised in this very peculiar campaign, and when considering the fact that women are not more the victims of man's drunkenness than of his consuming lust, Mrs. Livermore is firm in the belief that in no previous presidential canvass has there been a more imperative need of woman's throwing her entire moral force on the right side than in the present campaign.

Mrs. Livermore regrets that the National prohibitory party nominated St. John. She belongs to the prohibitionists, but is more wise than those who seek to run a third candidate. She thinks that every wise and discreet prohibitionist should stand by the republican party, and not attempt, like misguided and blindly selfish leaders like St. John, to throw the government in the hands of the democratic party. Mrs. Livermore quotes two sentences from Mrs. Stanton, which prohibitionists should soberly ponder and they are these: "Prohibition can not secure woman suffrage. But woman suffrage is the only power through which prohibition can be secured."

election of such a man as Cleveland would be a national calamity, and therefore urges that all women work hand in hand to prevent so unfortunate a consummation, showing that the surest way to do this is to "STAND BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

The words of Mrs. Livermore command thoughtful consideration, especially by those who under the guise of religion and temperance, are trying to give the republican party a mortal stab.

"Bozanta at Promiscuous and Evensons"

SAVING THE NATION.

How the Work is Progressing on the Political Field.

Movements of Logan, Butler, Schurz and Other Workers in the Cause—The Contest in Ohio—Campaign Items.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Times has the following special from Columbus, Ohio: While the campaign is in full blast as can be made, both sides are contesting every inch of ground, there is nothing yet to indicate a local either way. The much-talked-of sweep that Blaine was expected to make has as yet had no headway, although the Republicans are making a vigorous fight. Both sides are willing to put up their money on the result in October, but there are no indications of break either way. There are many Irish who say they will support Blaine, but the party lines are held so closely that this element is not expected to desert the Democracy in October. The predictions of all well-informed politicians is that the result will be very close either way at the state election. Some have been made that the majority will not exceed 10,000. Both state committees claim now to be getting in their polls of the state, and both seem to find encouragement in their own returns. It is acknowledged, however, that these polls are less reliable this year than usual. Owing to a comparatively small vote and other local influences, no reliable poll could be made of the larger cities. In fact, both parties gave up in Cincinnati. In the Hooking village, hundreds of families are leaving the city, and no reliance is to be placed in the returns from five or six counties of the coal region. On account of the tariff question those who have been largely republican. They voted otherwise sometimes at state and local elections, being largely guided by their own interests, but Garfield has nearly the solid vote of the mining region in 1880. The democrats carried the state by 20,000 in 1882, and by 13,000 last year, on a total vote of nearly 80,000.

Butler and Grady on the Same Platform.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The mass meeting in Union square Monday evening to follow the address of Butler, was attended by fully 7,000 people. Louis T. Post presided at the central stand, from which Gen. Butler made his address. Gen. Butler was received with loud cheers. After thanking the spectators, he began his address by saying that the invitation by the great city of New York to the inauguration of the People's party—the true democracy. Unlike the labor, tedious and involved platform of the other political parties, that of the People's party is short, plain and comprehensive of every principle for the conduct of the government of the republic, and can easily be carried in the memory of each. It is this: Equality of right, equality of burdens, equality of power, and equality of privileges to all under the law.

After to general had spoken, ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, late of Tammany hall, addressed the meeting. He said that he had attended the meeting because he was not opposed to the platform of the party. He thought the People's party had just as much chance of being elected as either of the other candidates, but if they were not successful this time they would be four years from now.

Logan's Movements.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 15.—Gen. Logan's reception in Jackson was attended by 4,000 people. Political and military organizations and civilians joined in the procession. When the Logan train arrived a cannon salute was given and a path made for the distinguished guest to the platform at the north end of the depot. When the general appeared, round after round of applause was given and during his brief speech he was frequently interrupted with cheers lasting several minutes. Logan touched upon the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral interests of Michigan, and paid a handsome tribute to the state for the noble part her sons took in the rebellion. Speeches were made by Gen. R. A. Alger, Senator Thomas Palmer, ex-Governor Austin Blair and Col. Duffell.

CHAMLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 16.—Gen. John A. Logan, accompanied by Senator Palmer, of Detroit, and a number of gentlemen, passed through here Monday on their way to Grand Rapids, where Gen. Logan speaks at night. The train stopped half an hour at this place. Logan delivered a brief speech to about 1,000 persons who were gathered at the depot. Anna Arthur, Dexter and Chelsea thousands of people greeted Gen. Logan with brass bands and cannon.

What St. John Says.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Ex-Governor St. John, prohibition candidate for president, passed through the city Monday night. He was sanguine of the ultimate triumph of the principles of his party.

"Have you made any estimate of your probable vote in November?" asked the reporter.

"It would be largely guess work," was the reply. "I do not think it will fall short 1,000,000. I would not make for 20,000 votes in the state of New York, for I think we will exceed that number. We are strong in Michigan, and Wisconsin and Ohio, and in fact everywhere. No, 1,000,000 votes is not an overestimate."

"Yes, but I have no opinion to express, neither on them nor the moral aspects of the campaign. Blaine is pure, Cleveland is pure, Butler is pure—they are all pure; but their party will not be to them, not their parties. I have no comparisons to make nor criticisms to indulge in."

Cleveland Declines to Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The answer to a letter from a gentleman of this city, inviting him to visit here, Governor Cleveland answers: "I thank you sincerely for your cordial letter and the evidence it contains of hearty good-will. You may be certain that I should be very glad to accept your invitation, and I have no doubt that the great city of Chicago would extend to me a cordial reception, but I have now on my hands an office the duties of which are exceedingly exacting, and they will not be postponed. Of course, they must not be neglected. Added to this condition of affairs I must suggest the fact that my recent nomination to a higher office renders it absolutely necessary that I should be accessible to those who are constantly calling to see me, many of them from a distance. I am obliged, in view of these circumstances, to say that I dare not promise myself the pleasure of soon seeing your beautiful city."

Barber Monday afternoon. In answer to a reporter of The Journal, who called at his residence to ascertain if he wished to say anything in regard to the late election, Mr. Barber replied that his only desire was that every voter in the United States might read the letters for himself and not form his judgment from editorial misrepresentation in partisan journals. There was not a word in the letters, Mr. Barber added, which was not entirely consistent with the most scrupulous integrity and honor. He hoped every Republican newspaper in the United States would publish the letters in full.

Democratic Ratiocination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Cleveland avenue rink in Brooklyn was thronged Monday night, the occasion being a ratiocination of the Democratic presidential ticket. The principal speaker was Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, who denounced Mr. Blaine's public record and his views upon economic questions, and compared the conduct of the Democratic presidential ticket, to a ratiocination. Bayard, of Delaware, who denounced Mr. Blaine's public record and his views upon economic questions, and compared the conduct of the Democratic presidential ticket, to a ratiocination.

Schurz at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—Carl Schurz received a popular ovation here Monday night. He repeated his Chicago speech at the Park theatre, which was crowded. He was escorted to the theatre by a torchlight procession, including torches and transparencies, half a mile in length. Ten thousand people lined the route, and Schurz was greeted with great applause.

Donouncing Mahone.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16.—The Independent Republic of the Second Virginia district have nominated James B. Mitchell (colored) in opposition to Henry Shilby, the Coalition nominee. Resolutions denouncing Mahone rule were adopted by the convention.

Hendricks to Open the Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Hendricks has accepted the invitation to open the Ohio campaign proper at Columbus on the 23rd.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Villard Defends His Management and Lays the Trouble to the Engineers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Henry Villard has addressed to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific a review of his labors in their behalf, with an explanation of the causes that led to the disappointment of the company. Mr. Villard states that in the fall of 1880 Chief Engineer Anderson, of the company, submitted an estimate that \$30,773,000 would complete the 825 miles of main line. This estimate seems absurdly low now, but it was at the time the only available basis for financial action. The reason of the company's loss, Mr. Villard stated, was that the company had completed the line, as far as the estimate, and let a large surplus. A new estimate submitted by Chief Engineer Anderson, dated January 1, 1882, showed a cost of \$24,000,000 for the remaining 770 miles. The increase of 50 percent in the cost of 770 miles over that of 825 miles was explained by higher prices for labor and materials. 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For Lieutenant Governor—SAM S. FIELD, of Ashland.
For Secretary of State—ERNEST G. TIMME, of Kenosha.
For Attorney General—LEANDER F. FRISBY, of Washington.
For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—ROBERT G. HALLAM, of Winnebago.
For Railroad Commissioner—WILLIAM H. HANSEN, of Pierce.
For Commissioner of Insurance—PHILIP L. SPOONER, of Dane.

First District—LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Jefferson.
Third District—ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Dane.
Seventh District—ORMSBY B. THOMAS, of Crawford.
Ninth District—ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Marinette.

For Assembly—JOHN SHILLEY, of Plymouth.
For Assembly—J. C. BATHOLY, of Milton.
For County Clerk—WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS, of Union.
For District Attorney—B. M. MALONE, of Deloit.
For County Surveyor—EDWARD RUEHL, of Janesville.
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For Sheriff—GEORGE HANTHORN, of Johnsonston.
For Register of Deeds—CHARLES L. VALENTINE, of Janesville.
For County Treasurer—WILLIAM MILES, of Janesville, town.
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For SALE—A new house and one and one-fourth acres of land, located on Rugey ave, third ward, convenient for small family. Apply at Gazette office.

Girl Wanted—Enquire of Mrs. W. H. Grove, Pearl street, first ward.

For SALE—A good road horse, four years old—sound and kind, well broke single and double.

Girl Wanted—Small family; good wages. Enquire of Mrs. Thierien, corner of Washington and Wall streets, first ward.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Go to McKays for your corsets, call for the best \$1.00 corset in the city.

New assortment of combs, tooth brushes, toilet soaps and face powders, at Palmer & Stevens' drugstore.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Hair, tooth and nail brushes, at Eldredge's.

The boss line of hosiery and underwear at Foots & Wilcox's.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Nicest line of straw goods in the city at Foots & Wilcox's.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Toilet soaps at Eldredge's.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. The H. A. Jody fell will be for rent the first of September next. Enquire of Ed. F. Carpenter.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. For SALE CHEAP—Two 30, two 120 one 40, and one 160 acre farm, near the city of Janesville. Any person wishing a farm cannot afford to miss a chance at these.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. The rush has already commenced at M. O. Smith's cloak room for fine garments. Ladies admire the elegant fit of our tight fitting garments. No such fitting garments ever shown in this city. Now is the time to select when we have a full assortment of sizes.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. For SALE—A good lot, house and barn on Glen street, second ward. Price \$1,600. JOHN G. REXFORD.

The new Jersey coat is just the thing for clerks and business men for indoor wear. H. L. PROCTOR.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. McKays are showing the latest line of Black Dress Goods in the city.

The Railroad mill and water-power lot, with 350 inches of water, will be sold regardless of cost, by C. E. BOWLES.

To RENT—A stock and grain farm of 320 acres, for a term of years. Apply to C. E. BOWLES.

Two first-class homes in the suburbs, each having ten acres of choice land, for sale at a bargain by C. E. BOWLES.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Summer hats at greatly reduced prices at J. L. FORDS, West Milwaukee street.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. The place to get good shoes cheap is at Sanborn & Canfield's, 53 North Main street. Take a look at them.

—The storm last night demolished one of the windows in the high school building.
—Oriental Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, assembled in Castle hall this evening.
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After the adjournment of the prohibition county convention yesterday afternoon, the proceedings of which appeared in last evening's Gazette, the second and third assemblies held conventions in the same place. Their proceedings were as follows:

Rev. G. W. Lawrence was chosen chairman, and Geo. J. Kellogg, secretary. On motion Hon. Wm. A. Lawrence was nominated for member of the assembly, from the Second district. On motion adjourned.

Rev. J. C. Cleghorn, of Clinton, was elected chairman, and W. H. Cory, of Milton, secretary. On motion of Mr. J. C. Cleghorn, of Milton, an informal ballot was taken for member of the assembly from the third district. Rev. T. S. Osdams, of Bradford, and B. B. Olds, of Clinton, were appointed tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows: W. H. Cory, Milton, 5; J. C. Cleghorn, Clinton, 4; H. Thorne, LePore, 1. Total, 10. Mr. Cleghorn declined to allow his name to be used. The formal ballot resulted: W. H. Cory, Milton, 5; J. C. Cleghorn, Clinton, 4; H. Thorne, LePore, 1. Total, 10. Mr. W. H. Cory having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for the assembly from the third district.

On motion the vote was made unanimous. On motion an assembly committee, consisting of Messrs. John Hammond, of Clinton; W. S. Squires, of Bradford, and W. H. Cory, of Milton, was appointed. On motion adjourned.

At a recent session of the Janesville M. E. district conference composed of some twenty-five or thirty ministers living within a radius of as many miles, the question of national prohibition seemed to occupy a liberal share of the reverend gentlemen's time, and at the close of the session a large majority of the members were found to be supporters of the third party movement. As a result of this action the question very naturally arises, "Is national prohibition a hobby of this particular church, or is it a Rock county favored with an undue allowance of over-zealous Methodist preachers?" From the best information at our command the Gazette feels warranted in stating that, while the Methodist church is not recognized as a political organization, yet it has always been liberally represented in the ranks of the republican party, and will cast a strong vote for Blaine and Logan in November.

A correspondent of one of the leading church journals recently said in a letter on the question of national prohibition: "I am a republican, and believe the time has not yet come to turn over our country's government into the hands of the men who sought to destroy it—the solid south, satisfied by the persuasive methods still in vogue in parts of the south."

This sentiment prevails to a great extent throughout the church, and is the one sober question that has nearer the heart of the great republican party to-day, than any other issue connected with the present campaign. National questions, that have to do with the perpetuity of the best government under the sun, are of vital importance to every man who believes in good morals, and while a fragment of the party, led by a few enthusiasts who do not hesitate to say that the most they expect to accomplish is the success of the democratic party, will vote the prohibition ticket, yet the republican ranks will not be seriously depleted.

The rule or ruin spirit which stands out so prominently in advance of the national prohibition movement is not in keeping with a question of moral reform, and how any man, much less a clergyman, can hope for final success with an aim so sordid, is one of the unanswered questions both to the rank and file of the Methodist church and also the republican party.

By order of Committee. Footville, September 16, 1884.

"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's. Finest line of "new teas" in the city at Vankirk Bros.

For SALE—160 acres of choice farming land in Kingsbury county, Dakota, located 1 1/2 miles south of the town of Troop on the C. & N. W. R. R.

Wanted Australia. (Brooming Through Mail.) A man was standing on a street corner in Bloomington, bragging about his broad acres, the other day, when a stranger walked up to him and said: "Say, mister, what will you take for an undivided half interest in Australia?"

"Australia?" "Yes; and if your terms are reasonable, maybe I'll take a third of South America and four shares in Africa!" "What do you mean, sir?" "I mean that I'm on a trade, and if you've got any bargains to offer, here's a chap that'll take 'em every time. Come, now, see your price. On a dollar, you see."

"Well, sir," said the booster, drawing himself up pompously, "I guess about forty acres is all you could buy. I'll sell you a forty for \$3,200."

"Forty acres! Bah! I don't want anything less than a continent!" "Well, sir, I don't own a continent." "You don't? Why, I thought from your talk you owned the world." The booster is now asking everybody his meeds if he is not satisfied.

—Ely Lloyd left for Dakota on Wednesday, of last week, his wife having left several days before. He loaded three cars with live stock and household goods. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd live near Alexandria, where Mrs. Lloyd has relatives. A number of our citizens are taking in the Illinois state fair at Chicago, this week.

—W. D. Hastings visited Chicago last week, to buy goods. —A. E. Janner sends a large exhibit of Saffron to the state fair this season. —James Moore, of S. Y., who is on his way home from a trip to Denver, Colorado, is making a visit at his cousin's, Mrs. D. McLeay's.

—Mr. Wm. Scott, of Birmingham, Alabama, brother of J. C. Scott and Mrs. Susan Scott, is visiting with relatives at Emerald Grove. He is accompanied by a friend from the same place, Mr. Nabers.

—Miss Kittie Gardner returned home last week after a prolonged absence in Dakota. —It seems very natural to see Uncle John Cummings and wife in their home again. After a short stay so to return to Dakota for a month or so to settle up unfinished business.

—Calvin Holton remained a short time after his wife's burial and then left for Dakota, taking in Beloit on his way. —Rev. Mr. Warren, of Beloit, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sabbath last.

—We are informed that extensive improvements in the way of painting, etc., are being made on the Scotch church, which will add greatly to the appearance, exterior and interior of the edifice. —Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chase attended the convention of the Christian University of the Second Congressional church at Beloit, on Thursday last, and sang by invitation one or two songs. They report a very pleasant time.

—Dr. Seebert is regaining his health and ready to respond to all calls. —Ray W. W. Curtis, who has been spending several months at the Clifton Springs sanitarium, N. Y., returned recently much improved. —On Tuesday, September 9, at her home near Miller, Dakota, Mrs. Mary Seebert departed this life after a long and painful illness. The remains were brought to Emerald Grove, accompanied by her husband, Calvin Holton and her only remaining brother John Cummings and his wife. The funeral services were held in the Congregational church on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. B. Jackson, and her remains were laid to rest in accordance with her dying wishes in the Grove cemetery. Mrs. Seebert (maiden name, Mary P. Cummings) was in Clifton, Vermont, Jan. 24, 1837, of a family of nine children. In 1854 she was married to Almon King, who was taken from her by death in 1870. In 1876 she removed with her husband to Rock county, residing in the town of LaFrambois, where she has made her home with the exception of two years in Kansas, and the last two or three years of her life in Dakota. She was married in 1870 to Mr. Calvin Holton. Annot Mary, as she was often familiarly called, was universally loved and respected for her genial and sympathetic disposition, and unselfish spirit. Her life was one of vicissitudes and trials, yet she bore up under them with christian resignation. She died as she lived, trusting for salvation in the merits of a crucified Saviour. Her husband and brother, Dr. Seebert, were with her to the very last, doing all that affection dictated and sincerely carrying out her last wishes. Thus past away another of the Rock county pioneers whose ranks are now fast thinning out under the arrows of the fall destroyer Death.

—Miller Hunter, of Walworth county, and John E. Durger, of Orange county, New York, on old schoolmates of Rev. D. B. Jackson, were welcome visitors of the Congregational persons on Wednesday last.

A Consult on the Epidemic. WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.—A report has been received at the state department announcing that there is no longer a single case of cholera in Switzerland. United States Consul Wood reports that the Italian quarantine has virtually stopped the foreign commerce of that country while Sicily and Sardinia are cut off from the other portions of the kingdom. Besides the great loss to foreign commerce, it is feared that the pestilence will be prevented from visiting the country and that the pecuniary loss resulting is incalculable. Much doubt is expressed as to the efficacy of the quarantine on the main land, but it is of no consequence to the island. Italy's greatest danger from cholera is in the return of the 30,000 Italian day laborers who were at work in southern France at the time of the outbreak of cholera there.

Pitch, Strike, and Catch. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The base ball scores Monday were as follows: At Baltimore—Baltimore 4, Pittsburg 3; at New York—New York 10, Nationals 5; at St. Louis—St. Louis 10, Cardinals 5; at Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10, Boston 3; at Louisville—Chicago 11, Louisville 7; at Toledo—Toledo 9, Indians 6; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 9, Athletics 5; at St. Louis—St. Louis 7, Athletics 4; at New York—New York 6, Athletics 0; at Boston—Boston 10, Cincinnati 10.

Over One Hundred Years Old. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 15.—Christopher Mann celebrated his 111th birthday Monday afternoon at the Col. Gilpin homestead, two miles north of this city. He was born near Richmond, Va., and went to Kentucky in 1774. He was well acquainted with Daniel Boone, and relates many incidents of life on the frontier. He also remembers President Harrison. Mr. Mann is the father of twenty-eight children, and about 300 grandchildren. He is still strong, and looks as if he were good for ten years more. He has always used tobacco and whisky, and has never used eye-glasses. He has only used a cane one year.

The Blaine-Sentinel Suit. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—It is authoritatively announced that a voluntary reply to the Sentinel's charges will be filed by the Blaine-Sentinel suit on Monday next. A request for immediate trial will be made at the same time, and that Mr. Blaine will come to Indianapolis for the first week in October for the purpose of giving testimony. The business of the district court is in a condition to allow the case to be disputed without inconvenience to its machinery.

He Didn't Want the Policy Now. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16.—Dr. Robert Williamson, a druggist of Shelbyville, contemplated getting out a life insurance policy Monday. Finding his pulse too high to pass the physician's examination, he sought to reduce it by taking twenty-five drops of acetic acid, but with fatal result.

Eighteen Years in State's Prison. HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 15.—The trial of Dr. James D. Pate for the murder of Dr. Littleton Waites in Accomac county on May 17 last, was concluded Monday night. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed the punishment at eighteen years in the penitentiary.

A Countess Accidentally Shot. VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The Countess Lazansky was recently shot and killed during a hunting excursion near Mautern, in Bohemia. The accident has caused a sensation in aristocratic circles.

Advice to Mothers. Any mother who is tired and broken of her rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth, or by the fever, or by the pain of the stomach, or by the pain of the bowels, or by the pain of the head, or by the pain of the chest, or by the pain of the lungs, or by the pain of the liver, or by the pain of the spleen, or by the pain of the kidneys, or by the pain of the bladder, or by the pain of the rectum, or by the pain of the vagina, or by the pain of the uterus, or by the pain of the ovaries, or by the pain of the fallopian tubes, or by the pain of the cervix, or by the pain of the vulva, or by the pain of the clitoris, or by the pain of the labia, or by the pain of the perineum, or by the pain of the anus, or by the pain of the rectum, or by the pain of the sigmoid, or by the pain of the descending colon, or by the pain of the ascending colon, or by the pain of the transverse colon, or by the pain of the cecum, or by the pain of the appendix, or by the pain of 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